

# THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XV. No. 9

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, July 28, 1927

Price: \$2.00 Per Year

## United Church

Church School, 10.30 a.m.  
Some of the hot days test us, but it's worth a great deal to be with half a hundred boys and girls for an hour.

Next Sunday morning, our former Supt. Mrs. A. L. Caldwell, will give a short talk to the Church school.

Public Worship, 11.30 a.m.

Would you like to invest an hour in church attendance? Others doing it, will be pleased to have you with them. If you consider it a well spent hour, repeat it.

Sermon by the Minister, "Finding God in Modern Life," Rev. N. W. Whitmore, Minister.

## Viewfield and Forks

As we meet in public worship, we learn the truths by which to live brave, happy useful lives. Let us honor God and the Sabbath at—

Viewfield, 2.30 p.m.  
Forks, 7.00 p.m.  
Sermon topic as announced for Empruss. A story sermon for the children.

## Mayfield

Services on Sunday, July 31, Community Hall.  
Public Worship, 11 a.m.  
Sunday School, 12 a.m.  
Wm. Rowles, 3.00 p.m.  
Make church going a family affair. Room for all.  
J. M. Johnston, Student Minister.

## Estray Horses To Be Sold

A number of stray horses have been taken up in the following described area: south of Township 29 and bounded on the east by Bull Pound Creek and on the west by Willow Creek and on the south by the Red Deer River, announces Livestock Commissioner S. G. Carleton, and all such animals not claimed before the 25th day of

## A Violent Wind And Rain Storm

On Tuesday, at about 10 p.m., this district was visited by a heavy wind and rain storm. Fields of rye which were ready for cutting were badly lodged. The wheat, while lodged, it is expected, will recover. In town the false top of an unoccupied store was blown down, and one or two large windows broken.

The rural telephone was put out of commission a number of the poles being blown down. At Bindloss, the roof of a ice-house was lifted on to the top of the hotel. In the country several small buildings were wrecked.

## Hospital Notes

Miss Hazel Northcutt, had her tonsils removed Tuesday morning.  
Miss Vera Saunders underwent an operation for chronic appendicitis last Thursday.  
Miss Betty Duff underwent an operation for appendicitis, last Monday.

E. French, convalescent from pneumonia, returned home last week.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. C. Berg, Estuary, Monday July 25, a daughter.

Verna, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ellis, sustained a broken forearm while at play last Friday.

July will be offered for sale on that day at 10.30 a.m. at Michichi, Alberta.

These horses are being held at Mr. Walter Peake's ranch on sections 27 and 24, township 28, range 17, west of the 4th meridian. Application may be made to Mr. Peake, Dorothy, Alberta, before the date of the sale for the release of any horse where ownership is established and when such fee may be fixed, not exceeding \$300 per head, has been paid to Mr. Peake.

## Good Interest Evidenced By Farmers At Field Meeting

The Field Meeting held at the Dom. Illus. Station at the farm of J. Barnes, drew a good attendance of farmers, although a far greater number would have attended had it not been for the severe storm of the previous evening.

The plots of demonstration field work were first visited, and explanations followed and questions were answered in regard to the methods pursued. Quite a little interest was evidenced in a plot of wheat and sweet clover. Afterwards, a meeting was held in the open air near to Mr. J. Barnes' house. R. E. Everest, supervisor of stations, outlined the history leading to development of illustration farm stations in this country, cost, etc., and matters in connection with the work. Mr. Hall, cerealist of Lethbridge, followed. He dealt chiefly with varieties of wheat and oats. Adaptability of varieties to districts, and need of farmers consulting agricultural authorities previous to taking up new varieties. Mr. Hall was called upon to answer many questions. Mr. Murray, dist. agriculturist was the next speaker. He dealt chiefly with the merits of "Home Builders Associations." Several communities in which they had been established had gained much benefit. These associations were formed for the purpose of enhancing farm home life. The members meeting for the purpose of discussing and learning of experiences of neighbors in matters which would help to beautify and develop the home life and surroundings of the community.

Dr. Gurdash, federal member, gave a brief and frank talk. He dealt with matters in connection with rural long-term credit, its act, old-age pension act, liquidation of seed, grain and relief debts and the re-mounting. In the latter matter he said that he was with the farmers. John Fowle, acted as chairman. The speakers were each applauded by hand-clapping at conclusion of their addresses. Compliment was passed to Mr. Barnes for the manner in which the illustration plots had been kept.

Although the event was a very successful one, and attention and interest was evidenced by the audience throughout the talk on demonstration work and addresses of the speakers.

## NOTICE

Ratepayers having children who will be six years old before the 31st December, 1927, are requested to start them to school on September 1st, 1927, as there will be no beginner's classes term at January 1st, 1928.

D. McEachern, Secretary.

## CAR and Gas Engine Repairs

Moderate Charges. Work Guaranteed.  
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## The Practical Importance Of Purity of Variety (Experimental Farms Note)

The importance of using seed which is pure as to variety is measured to a considerable extent by the purpose for which the resulting crop is intended. If the crop in question is to be used for feeding purposes, especially on the home farm, a slight mixture or even a considerable mixture of other kinds or varieties may not be a serious matter so long as these varieties or kinds mature with the main crop and possess high productivity and quality. There are a number of varieties on the market which do not differ widely in regard to these matters and which will, therefore, not be particularly objectionable if mixed to some extent with the main crop. On the other hand it is a risky business to continue the use of seed which is not at least relatively pure. In the first place most districts are particularly adapted to certain varieties, which varieties, one year with another, are likely to yield better returns than are others. To allow an admixture of varieties which are of a lower order is to run the risk of reducing the value of the crop.

Even ripening in a crop of grain is something which practical men recognise to be a matter of very considerable importance. Where seed contains a mixture of other varieties which do not mature in the same length of time as the main crop, there is liable to be a lack of uniformity in ripeness of the crop harvested. Such a condition may result in a reduction in the value of the said crop.

Where impure varieties are used for any considerable length of time, certain undesirable types included in the mixture may increase in proportion to the better types for various seasons. They may for instance, mature a little later than the prevailing type and thus cause the harvesting operations to be delayed until they become sufficiently well matured. By that time the better type may be dead ripe and may shell out considerably in the handling.

In the case of wheat grown for milling purposes, purity of variety if particularly important, as in this case uniformity of ripening has a direct bearing upon the commercial grade. Thus where there is a difference of even a few days in the date

## Wheat Pool Payments

Calgary, July 25.—The second Interim Payment has been mailed to wheat growers by the Alberta Wheat Pool and amounts to fifteen cents a bushel on all grades except No. 6 and Feed Wheat and mixed grains. The payment on these is ten cents a bushel.

The total payment by the Pool to date on 1926 deliveries amounts to \$1.30 per bushel, less of Northern in store Vancouver. The final payment will be made in the Fall.

Announcement is also made that an initial payment of \$1 a bushel, basis 1 Northern in store Vancouver, will be made by the Alberta Wheat Pool on the crop.

The Second Interim Payment will mean the releasing of \$6,000,000 to members of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The total paid out by the three Western Pools is over twenty-seven million dollars. Manitoba pays out \$2,000,000 and Saskatchewan \$1,825,000.

The Alberta cheques were placed in the mail over the weekend. The distribution of this six and a half million dollars at this time of the year will assist the farmers very considerably with their financing.

of maturity of different types in the wheat field the later types may be sufficiently prominent in the sample to cause a reduction of at least one grade. The practical importance of purity of variety is coming to be much more widely recognised than it once was, although there is plenty of evidence that it does not receive the attention that it should by a considerable percentage of grain growers. Absolute purity, of course, is difficult to maintain on an extensive scale, but if an honest effort be made to use seed which is known to be at least relatively pure very considerable losses may be avoided.—L. H. Newman, Dom. Cerealists.

"What'd'ye say, little lady—I'll give you a nickel for a kiss?"  
"No, thank you; I can make more taking castor oil."

## Anglican Church

July 31st, (7th Sunday after Trinity):

J. Rowles' Farm, 11 a.m.  
Holy Communion.  
Ainslie School, 3 p.m.  
Estuary School, 7 p.m.  
L. J. Tatham, Priest-in charge

## A Scot's Version

A wee fond lambkin Mary had,  
It's fleecy a snawdrift pure,  
An' like airt that Mary geed  
There cam the lamb demure  
An' faithful to her illin' step  
The Dame School's portial  
passes,  
Syno mounts wi' airy spirit, a stool!  
Loud laughs the bonny lasses!  
The Dame, altho' wi' twinklin' ee  
Moun turn the chiel cootby—  
Whaur bides he close, a royal swain  
That loves, nor reasons why.  
—Ex.

Irene, Wolfer, quarantined twelve days for diphtheria, returned home, Tuesday.

## Get Your Moneys Worth

YOUR SUIT moulded to your form in the Style you fancy is the only satisfactory method of buying a Suit.  
Get what you want in the beginning. Deriv pleasure from it as you wear it, and feel that you have had your moneys worth when you are ready to discard it, SEE

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Dr. HOFFER  
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In Lender, every Tuesday and Wednesday  
Prelate—Monday and Friday.  
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# Irish Free State Making Progress As A Member Of The British Commonwealth

The only tangible bond linking together the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations is the Imperial Conference of last November in the British crown, or the person of the King, but Ireland has other interests, important among them her economic status, which had led her to Britain and the commonwealth.

Timothy A. Shuddy, minister of the Irish Free State to the United States, said in a public address at the University of Chicago, Mr. Shuddy delivered one of the Norman Waltham lectures on the general subject of the British Empire.

"We have co-operation and no coercion, and the bonds which bind the various nations are intangible," the Irish minister said. "Whether these symbolic significances necessarily be an association of free nations are bonds which attach or bonds which exclude is to be determined by future experience. Since the establishment of the Anglo-Irish treaty we have been free to work on our natural life in our own way without the aid of any other man-made source, wherever."

"Nature has placed freedom and Great Britain is close together with each other, which gives them a continuity begins for Ireland a relationship to Great Britain more intimate than that of any other member of the commonwealth. The relationship is exemplified economically by the market for Irish commodities. For instance, 50 per cent of the output of the Irish Free State are consigned to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 85 per cent of the imports of the Irish Free State are from Great Britain."

Speaking of the progress that had been made by the Irish Free State, an autonomous member of the Empire, Mr. Shuddy said: "If one of the tests of self-government is ability to insure stability and to provide conditions for an economic and cultural development that will create for the average citizen the opportunity for a full life, the people of the Irish Free State have already during the last five years amply justified their claim to be allowed to govern their selves."

## Stubble Burning

Found to Be An Expensive Operation Under Best of Conditions

Burning of stubble has been found to be of some value in the destruction of weeds by destroying the seed plants with their seed crops before they have entered the soil. However, the stubble is, however, an expensive operation even when the latest type of oil burners is used. Tests at the Swift Current Experimental Station showed that a running fire started with an oil burner can sometimes be obtained, making the process of burning very low, but a fire of this kind can be obtained only in heavy stubble, which usually contains few weeds. Weedy stubble is best burned by a hand-burned fire, which is almost always short and thin and will not carry a continuous fire, which is necessary if the weeds are to be destroyed.

The 1925 report of the Swift Current Experimental Station, which can be obtained from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gives illustrations of stubble burners at work. The machine is drawn behind a rack from which straw is fed into a wide firebox. The firebox is made of sheet iron and is equipped with perforated gratebars which slide over the stubble. A small gas engine is bolted to a fan supplying a draft of air which blows the fire into the stubble. A 14-foot machine of this kind will turn from 2 to 3 acres an hour. Three men and four horses are required to burn it. From 10 to 20 cents per acre was found to be the cost of the labor of men and horses, while the gasoline cost 3 cents an acre.

Further trials of this machine are to be made before the Station is prepared to make any recommendations with respect to its efficiency.

"What's this?" growled the driver, peering the penny and staring at it in disgust.

"You a sportsman?" said the Scotsman, bending to him. "Falls."

That, properties peculiar to X-rays may be contained in the light emitted by glow-worms, is the opinion of some scientists.

Parker—"No your wife decided to learn to drive, too?"

Spoker—"Yes, she won't stop at anything."

W. N. U. 1899

## Rapid-Growing Tree Has Been Developed

Reaches Height of Sixty Feet in Thirteen Years

The voluminous daily newspaper continued to die for the slaughter of wood-pulp forests, has been relieved by the development of a tree that will grow to a height of 60 feet, and a thickness of 18 inches in 13 years, says the New York Evening Post.

This tree, a hybrid poplar, has been developed by Dr. Ralph Metcalf of Columbia University and Dr. A. B. Stout of New York. The work was backed by the Oxford Paper Company of Hartford, Maine. The hybridization was carried out at Highland Park, Rochester, N.Y., and the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N.Y.

The world is now consuming wood pulp four times as fast as it grows in the forests. The new tree, however, will produce a pulp production from the entire yield of forestry to that of cordons, and permit the growing of the trees in regular crops as rapidly as they are needed. The first crop, it is promised, may be harvested within ten years, to thin out rapidly grown trees.

The paper obtained from poplar pulpwood, said Dr. Metcalf, is superior to that now generally obtained from spruce. The new trees can be propagated from seedlings.

## Horses Return to Birthplace

Teams Passed Up Two Later Homes on Journey

A year after P. H. Ashby, an Edmonton Alberta farmer, bought a pair of mares, he missed his team one morning. The mares were found on a farm fifty miles away. Its owner said they had strayed there but acted at home on the place.

Later it was found the mares had been colts on the farm to which they had strayed and twice had been sold before Ashby got them, but had passed up twice the previous homes. Their route back to their place of birth was through woods and open country they had never seen before. Ashby has a sixth sense.

## Winnipeg Newspaper Union

An egg shell may be thin but it is not fragile. An egg placed beneath the giant testing machine at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., withstood a pressure of 21 pounds before it was crushed. Two hundred tons was required to demolish a foot-square piece of timber.

Detective—"Ah, we have a new cork."

Wife—"How could you tell?"

Detective—"I observed strange finger prints on the pickles."

All snake venoms are not alike. Some poison the blood and some cause paralysis of the diaphragm.

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## Stimulus of Nitrate Counteracts Drought

Top Dressing of Fertilizers Keeps Up Pasture in Mid Summer

Top-dressing of pastures and meadows as a stimulus to growth during the summer months, is a practice followed by farmers in Britain and Europe that might find a wider application in Canada than it does at the present time. Midsummer droughts of considerable duration are not at all uncommon, and it should be worth while to provide the extra stimulus in the form of fertilizer, to counteract this. For top-dressing, a quick-acting fertilizer is essential, and applications of nitrate of soda, at the rate of from 100 to 125 pounds per acre, given in two or three applications, have carried this need admirably. In tests carried out on pasture plots at the Prefecture, N.H., Experimental Station, in 1925, the plots that received 200 pounds of nitrate per acre yielded 4352 pounds of clipped grass a per acre basis; the plots that received 100 pounds of nitrate yielded 1499 pounds of grass, and the unfertilized pasture plot yielded only 526 pounds. This was an increase of 1,746 pounds in the one case, and 1,746 pounds in the other. It was noted that in the plots that received the grass was thick and of a dark green color, and that weeds were not plentiful. In the unfertilized pasture, on the other hand, conditions were just the reverse.

Applications of nitrate in the early summer—applied in the form of a rain—should be effective in giving well-cropped pastures a new lease of life that should carry them over the droughty autumn period.

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## Saskatchewan Livestock Sales

Cattle Breeders' Association Held Successful Sales at Prince Albert and Saskatoon

The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' association sales which were held at Prince Albert on June 7 and 8, respectively, proved to be quite successful. In all sixty-five head of pure bred stock were sold. The quality of the stock offered was good with the exception of a few individuals that did not sell. There was probably too high a percentage of junior yearling bulls to obtain a very high average.

The Prince Albert sale, which was held on June 7, had an average of \$112.50. In the Saskatoon sales the junior yearling and grand champion Shorthorn bull, which was contributed by the Saskatchewan Institutional farms, Prince Albert, sold to J. T. Coombs, Pleasant Valley, for \$170. The senior champion bull was contributed by T. J. Hurlburt and sold to G. W. Griggaby, of Tisdale.

In the Aberdeen Angus classes the junior and grand champion bulls were contributed by Wm. D. Lyon, of Beverly, and was purchased by J. O. Robertson, of the department of agriculture, Regina.

The grand champion Hereford was bred by T. A. Clark, of Lake Valley, and was a real good individual. Thirty-one Shorthorn bulls contributed by Wm. D. Lyon, of Beverly, and was purchased by J. O. Robertson, of the department of agriculture, Regina.

The sale was handled by J. W. Burns, of Calgary, and the judges were John Strachan, of Mendenhall, and W. D. Lyon, of Beverly.

Thirty-one Shorthorn bulls contributed by Wm. D. Lyon, of Beverly, and was purchased by J. O. Robertson, of the department of agriculture, Regina.

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# National Research Laboratories Will Assist In Applying Science To Industry In Canada

## Canada Leading In Export of Wheat

Will Be Greater This Year Opinion of French Expert

Louis Loust-Dreux, a French baker and grain merchant, who is one of the leading authorities on wheat, recently gave an address to the French-American committee in Paris in which he declared that Canada was the greatest wheat-exporting country in the world, that the grain from the Dominion had no equal in quality except some of the Russian cereal, and that supplies available from Canada would continue to increase.

With established agencies in all wheat-producing countries in the world, including an agency at Vancouver, which he personally visited last year, Mr. Dreux predicted that the exports of wheat from the United States, Canada and Argentina would increase to 15,000,000 tons in 1927, against 14,000,000 tons in 1926. Of this total he put the shipments from the United States at 8,000,000, and those from Canada at 8,000,000, and those from Argentina at 8,000,000.

He termed these super-producing countries "countries that produced more than they could consume."

He expressed the belief that France would not only produce enough wheat to supply the demands of its people, but some time hence.

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## Development of Gold Claims in Saskatchewan

Development of 30 placer gold claims in the Watrous Lake district of Saskatchewan is being pursued by Edward Tisdale, Canadian-born prospector, and H. G. Tucker, both of Chicago, now en route to the northern hinterland, Hon. T. C. Davies, Saskatchewan Minister of Labor and Industries, arranged for Walter Hastings, Provincial Geologist, and Professor Worcester, of the University of Saskatchewan, to join the expedition.

Dr. Cameron, Edmonton geologist, will also join the party.

Minister: I hear, Public, they've gone dry in the village where your brother lives.

Public: Dry, mon. They're parched. I just had a letter from Mike and the postage stamp was stuck on with a pin.

Dave—"What is the term applied to one who signs another person's name to a cheque?"

Ted—"Oh, ten to twenty years."

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## Poor Appetite An Asset

### Prolongs Life by Preventing People From Over-eating

I have spoken of a man, seventy years of age, who was only one of several brothers to live past fifty years of age. Someone asked him what was the reason that he had out-lived his brothers. "Well," he replied, "you see I always have had a poor appetite." This was true. His brothers had really been heavy eaters, and had died of heart or kidney conditions in the very prime of life.

A writer in one of our medical journals tells us that dyspepsia is one of the real blessings of mankind, and lengthens the span of the individual's life by many years. Man was given a stomach that is really two or three times as large as is necessary.

Why? Because primitive man couldn't figure on three meals a day at regular hours, as can man of today. He had to go out and find or hunt his food, and when he ate, he filled his stomach to its full capacity, because he wasn't just sure when he would get his next meal. But man, with some folk today is that they think they should eat until they fill the stomach, and yet they know that just as sure as four or five long passes, they will be absolutely certain of another meal, and as large a meal as they want. Nature is so good to them, they seem to withstand this over-eating fairly well, but if Nature rebels then they have to abstain from meat, or from some of the rich foods. They learn to choose what agrees with them and thus avoid trouble.

This writer points out that the difference between a dyspeptic and his more fortunate brothers is just the difference between an acute or sudden poisoning, and one that is chronic or a long time. The dyspeptic with acute poisoning, and pain, learns not to eat too much, and the chronic one agrees with this. The individual with out dyspepsia doesn't realize that he is poisoning himself because he has no acute pain, and so he ignores the results to blood vessels and kidneys and his over-eating.

Remember that at this time is our history there is no need to over-eat the stomach.

## Sentinel's of the Past

Tomten Poles in B.C. Said to be Four Centuries Old

Many of the red cedar totem poles that now stand as sentinels of the past at half-deserted Indian villages along the British Columbia coast are more than four centuries old, says the opinion of Mr. Johnson of the Capilano Timber Company, a prominent lumberman and a student of Indian lore.

While other parts of the habitations disappeared many years ago, two huge totem poles still stand as the entrance of what was once a tribal headquarters of an Indian tribe at Kiyakoot, Vancouver Island, Mr. Johnson says.

The poles are carved from giant trees that probably were standing in the days of old prior to the Norman invasion and conquest of Britain, for the trees must have been several centuries old when they were cut. The poles are carved in the customary Indian designs of the period, the figures representing persons and animals and supernatural beings. He noted to be associated with the genealogy of the family to which they were erected.

## Captain Not Always Supreme

Word Not Law When Wife Was Alone

Said Young Officer  
One of the junior officers of a big Atlantic liner was showing an old lady over the ship. She expressed much interest in the state-holds, the cabins, and saloons, and was finally taken to the bridge. "Ah," she said, "so this is the bridge. This is where the captain stands, isn't it, and of course, his word is law?" The young officer coughed delicately. "Well, not quite," he said. "You see, his wife is coming with us this trip."

## Extend Hydro System in Manitoba

Authority is asking \$250,000 for extension to the provincial hydro electric system in the next four years has been given by the Manitoba Government. Contracts for new construction work to the value of \$100,000 have recently been awarded by the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Commission. Private electric power companies are also making extensions to their power plants in several parts of Manitoba.

"What do you think of evolution?" "Don't fancy the idea. It's too slow."

W. N. U. 1688

## The Armistice Car

Rich American Has Contributed Sum Toward its Presentation

The long dining car, which served as Marshal Foch's headquarters when he was travelling from point to point during the war, and on the plains great battle table of which the Armistice was signed in a clearing in the forest near Rheims, has for the first year since been in the courtyard of the Invalides, where it is open to the visitor. The paint is disappearing and cracks are showing between the planks, and some anxiety is now being felt as to whether it will be possible to keep it long in its present situation.

The city of Compiegne offered to take charge of the historic relic and to place it in the clearing of Rheims, where the rails of the military railway still run, on either side of a monument commemorating the event. Funds, however, were not forthcoming. The transport of the car to Rheims presents difficulties, as when it was taken into the Invalides a pillar and part of a wall had to be removed in order to allow it to enter. And the same measures would have to be adopted to enable it to leave. Moreover, the car is a relic over which it travelled to Rheims has been removed with the exception of the lines attached to the clearing.

The scheme has now arisen possible through the generosity of a rich American, who has offered to contribute a sum towards the removal of the car and the construction of a shed to protect it from the weather, and the historic railway carriage may return to Rheims.

## Aid For the Blind

Effort to Improve Their Industrial Condition Should be Supported

Sympathy will be general with the blind people of Canada in their efforts to improve their industrial condition. The declaration endorsed at the eleventh annual conference of the Canadian Federation of the Blind in St. John's, Nfld., that the blind are a neglected class of people throughout the Dominion are unprepared for their work in factories is no new thing. Canadian can contravene with sympathy feeling other than one of indignation that such conditions should exist. It is so obviously sad that an individual is natural handicap, taking advantage of human disability in a sense that cannot commend itself to those who have natural sympathies with the disabled.

There is no class in human society that should command more sympathy than the blind. Nature gives them certain compensations in the form of keener development of other senses, but it is to be regretted that the deprivation of sight and all the privileges it implies. When blind people equip themselves, through their handicaps, to earn their own living, the ordinary canons of fairness should be applied to prohibit anything that suggests discrimination against them.—Montreal Star.

"Yes, I used to be in politics myself. I was dogcatcher in my town for two years, but finally lost my job."

"What was the matter—change of Mayors?"

"Nope. I finally caught the dog."

The finding of a piece of copper pipe at Kiz, Egypt, it is said, is proof that plumbers of 5,000 years ago used that metal.

## First Draft of Confederation Pact

Facsimile of portion of Sir John A. Macdonald's first rough draft of the British North America Act.

*Be it therefore Enacted by Her Majesty with the advice of Her Privy Council to declare (a) to authorize the Governor General of British North America to declare by Proclamation that the said Province of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick upon from and after a certain day in such Proclamation to be appointed, which day shall be within six calendar months next after the passing of this Act, shall form and be one United Dominion under the name of "The Dominion of Canada" and that the said Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall constitute and be one Kingdom under the name of the said Dominion upon from and after the day so appointed as aforesaid.*

*The Executive Government of the said Dominion of Canada shall be called the Governor General and the Executive Council.*

## Was Ordered to Move

Prince Had to Obey When Asked to "Move Along Please"

The Prince of Wales had the unusual experience for him—the other day of being ordered to "move along please!" He was in the House of Commons, engaged in conversation in the Division Lobby, when the House voted. Forthwith the yeomen that he cleared the lobby of all officers, and among them, grinning broadly, went the prince.

His Royal Highness' sense of humor is much more highly developed than was that of his grandfather, King Edward, who did not, as is well known, see the point of any joke, practical or otherwise, which affected himself.

It is on record that once, when Prince of Wales, he was in the Gallery of the House when an Irish member quipped him and immediately protested that "strangers were present," and (as was within his right) insisted that the Gallery be cleared. The Speaker had no option but to give the order and the Prince had to move, but although he affected unconcern, he was in fact furiously angry.

A "chemical spouse" has been made to absorb food odors and gases in refrigerators and pantries.

## Proposed New Pulp Mill

Projected Industry on the Nelson River in Manitoba

A new chapter in the development of the newpaper industry in Manitoba opened the other day when an application was received by the Department of the Interior from a group of Canadian and United States capitalists for a pulpwood berth on the Nelson River of sufficient size to warrant the erection of a mill with a capacity of 100 tons of newsprint per day.

The application does not state the cordage required, but on the basis of the Manitoba Paper Company's concession, it would mean \$600,000 of cordage; an investment of \$10,000,000 and a payroll of upwards of 2,000 men. This is the largest newsprint development ever planned for Manitoba.

## Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

Arrangements completed by the Saskatchewan Livestock Pool at a meeting in Regina provide that Southern Saskatchewan shipments be handled at Moose Jaw and Northern shipments at Prince Albert. Since February 1, 1928 contracts have been received.

It requires six pounds of good cork to make a reliable fire preserver.

## The Valuable Lemon

Many Ways in Which It Can Be Used

Place lemons that have become dry into a sausage of hot, hot boiling water. Leave the sausage at back of stove for about two hours. Then wipe lemons and they will be soft and full of juice. Leave until quite cold before using.

But lemons will not become dry if they are kept in a glass jar with a tight cover.

Buy lemons by the dozen. They are cheaper that way, and there are no many ways for them that it is a great help to have some on hand.

Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of hot, strong tea will cure a nervous headache.

Lemon juice and loaf sugar are good for hoarseness.

After brushing the teeth, rinse the mouth with plain water to which a dash of lemon juice has been added. It leaves a "pleasing taste" in the mouth.

After washing the hair, add lemon juice to the final rinse water. It leaves the hair with a nice gloss.

A dash of lemon in the water in which rice or sagos is boiling helps to keep the grains separate and makes them whiter.

Tough meat may be made tender by adding lemon juice to the water in which it is boiled.

Lemon juice is an excellent flavor for sugar cookies.

Lemon juice applied to insect bites will lessen the irritation.

Freshly beaten egg added to lemonade makes a refreshing drink.

Lemon juice and rose-water or rain water will remove tan.

Lemon is the best garnish for fish.

## Relic of Fish Creek Battle

"Dud" Shell Will Be Presented to University of Saskatchewan

Unexpended, still lying where it ended its flight 12 years ago an ancient 12-pounder shell, made in May, 1872, and fired during the Battle of Fish Creek in 1885, was found recently in a bluff a mile and a half east of the battlefield.

The finder was Paraske Hryk, of the Fish Creek district, who brought the old shell to The Star office. She said she had been strolling about her brother's farm, and passing through a little bluff noticed what seemed to be two bells, projecting a fragment of an inch above the surface of the ground.

She dug around the projections and uncovered the shell.

The shell bears the government's broadsword stamp, between the letters "R" and "I." It is also marked "C.A.P. Below this is an "L." At another place appears the number "25" and the number 572.

Local artillery officers identify it as being a 12-pounder. Mrs. Hryk will present the shell to the University of Saskatchewan museum.

## Had Mind Tapped at Soft

Pat had been tapping away at a large stone for a while, when his foreman came up and took the hammer from him and smashed the stone with one blow.

"How is it that I manage to break the stone and you couldn't?" he growled.

"Because," said Pat, "I had it all softened, ready for breaking when you came up."

Run by one man, an electric shore has been made that will take eight dump-carts loaded at a bite every minute.

## Testing Prairie Fodder Crops

Clover Suffering From Winter Killing, But Alfalfa Is More Hardy

The growing of some of the most desirable fodder crops continues to be somewhat of a problem on the prairie. Winter-killing proves to be hard on the clovers although alfalfa usually comes through with fairly good stands. Sweet clover suffers more or less, although the Arctic variety is reported to come through fairly well at the Scott, Saskatchewan Experimental Station. Among the most important permanent forage crops under prairie conditions are the clovered western ryegrass, bromegrass, sweet clover and alfalfa by the Superintendent of the station. Of these a mixture of western ryegrass and bromegrass gives the highest yield of hay, amounting to 1.25 tons per acre, and alfalfa and ryegrass 1.14 tons per acre and alfalfa and clover 1.14 tons. These are the average returns for two years. In the 1925 crop bromegrass yielded more than any of the others and was closely followed by sweet clover with a yield of 1.21 tons per acre, and alfalfa with 1.19 tons per acre. These winter crops are not reported for the two-year period.

The success of any of these crops in the West depends greatly on the quantity of moisture averaged during the growing season. In dry years feeding in rye at some distance apart gives more favorable results than thicker seeding. Sweet clover alone with an ordinary grain drill in rows 6 inches apart gives a fair quality of hay.

Results from seedings with alfalfa and ryegrass crops indicate that higher yields of sweet clover were obtained where the seeding was done in the spring. On the other hand, when both the yields of the alfalfa and sweet clover are considered the results favor seeding with alfalfa alone. In the 1925 crop alfalfa alone gave a yield of 1.19 tons per acre, while alfalfa and ryegrass in rows 6 inches apart gave a fair quality of hay.

The Scott Station finds alfalfa somewhat unsatisfactory because of the winter-killing. The growing of alfalfa is going on with a view of selecting the hardiest strains. The report of the Station for 1926 gives fuller information on the growing of alfalfa and other crops as well as the results of the experiments with alfalfa and ryegrass crops, which may be obtained from the Publications Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## Featuring British Goods

American Stores Bringing Them to Attention of Buyers

The following from a British exchange will be of interest to those Canadians who are inclined to look to Washington for fiscal and trade policy.

American shoppers have no influence to where the best goods are made.

When they have anything British to offer they put it in the front of their windows and advertise it as a great attraction to purchasers.

A great American store is this year showing a line of British goods, including linens, and British sports goods as worth the attention of their customers. It is amusing to read in the American newspapers of "swagger" imports from London, tailored in the English style, and of "English golf bags, made as only English experts can make them."

This helps us to understand that the widely-published stories of American industrial superiority are by no means accurate. The fact is that America has not yet learned to make things as well as they are made in Europe, and that is why she has such heavy import duties to keep out European productions. High as the customs taxes are, however, rich Americans are glad to pay them to get British goods.

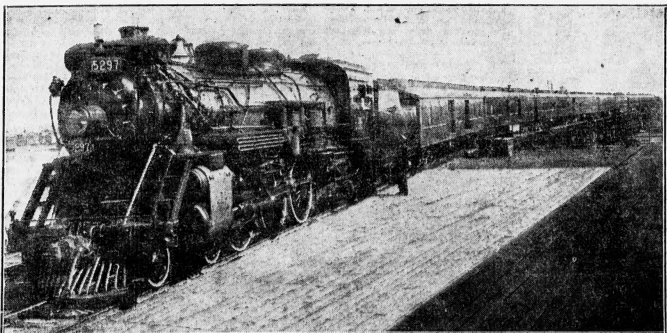
Austrians Locate in B.C.  
Fifteen Austrian families, numbering 41 persons, are to take up 2,587 acres of land in the Okanagan Valley, near Kelowna, being the first group of settlers to take up land in British Columbia under the Canadian Colonization Act, a subsidiary of the Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway. Ten additional families are to follow shortly, and possibly hundreds more if these first pioneers are as successful as there is every reason they should be.

He—"I thought the doctor told you not to eat any rich food before going to bed."

She—"Then I won't go to bed. Order me some lobster salad, please."

The wild geese, during its migration, flies as fast as 90 miles an hour.

## LINKS FOUR PROVINCIAL CAPITALS



The photograph shows the Confederation, the new fast trains of the Canadian National Railways, which went into service between Toronto and Vancouver on June 21 westbound, and June 27 eastbound. It operates via

Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton. The first westbound train carried a party of newspapermen from the prairie provinces to Vancouver and the Pacific coast newspapers will all be represented on the return trip as far as Winnipeg.







## THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

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Proprietors

Thursday, July 28, 1927

Mrs. F. Shibley, is visiting with her mother, at Innisfail, Alta.

C. R. Moore, returned from his holiday vacation, on Wednesday.

Miss Lorna Glover, of Calgary, is here as the guest of Mrs. W. H. McRae.

Misses Gladys and Lillian Hayes, left last Saturday to spend their holidays with their brother in Seattle, Wash.—Mail.

Bassano.

H. Lafleur, returned from Los Angeles, where he has been spending his holidays, Wednesday.

The Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. D. MacEachern on Thursday, August 4th, at 3:30 p.m.

Mrs. and Mrs. G. M. Miller and children, made a trip by car to Battarm, Sunday. They report the crops as very good, with rain needed for the crops further south.

Mrs. McPherson, and son Stewart, and daughter Corinne, with relatives, who have all been holidaying together, returned home this week.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Usher and son, Jim, leave this week on a holiday trip.

Mrs. A. L. Caldwell, of Evansburg, Alta., is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rowles.

Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Chapman, and family, of Carman, are spending holidays with Mr. Chapman's mother.

We are agents for all magazines and newspapers. Give your orders to the "Empress Express."

Not having received a list of prize winners at Mayfield picnic, is reason for non-publication of same. This also holds good in regard to other events of like nature. A complete list is necessary that justice may be done to all.

The many friends of Mr. Francis Dossie, who for two summers was student minister at Mayfield, will be glad to hear that he has won a scholarship which entitles him to two years post-graduate work in Oxford University, England.

Rev. J. M. Johnston, Student Minister of Mayfield, conducted services at the Union Church, Empress on Sunday. He gave a very pleasing and interesting address. His subject dealing with the hands of Jesus. The important place they occupied in the recital of His doings and works as told in the New Testament.

A. E. Sharpe, of Winnipeg, Assistant Engineer of Construction for the Can. Pac. Ry. Co., with a party of eight men are now encamped at Rosemary in connection with the building of the new railway branch running north from that point which will tap the Gem Colony irrigation section.

## Alberta Wills Act

The Wills Act passed by the last session of the Alberta Legislature has been proclaimed and is now in effect. It provides:

## SALE NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of power granted under Sec. 27, Statute in force, and of a By-law of the R.M. of Manitowish, No. 262, One Black Goshawk, right about 10 lbs. will be sold at the Point kept by the undersigned on S.W. 1/4 Sec. 24-24-20 W. 2, at two o'clock, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1927.

J. C. Hughes, Poundkeeper, Empress.

vides for three classes of wills which will be considered as valid, namely, those signed and attested in the usual way, holographic wills wholly in the hand of the testator with or without witness, and wills of members of the naval, military, air or marine forces.

The Act includes a provision that every will shall be revoked by the marriage of the testator except where it is declared in the will that such marriage is contemplated or where the will is made in exercise of a power of appointment and the property thereby appointed would not in default of such appointment pass to the heir.

## Migratory Birds

## Convention Act

A summary of the Migratory Birds Convention Act is given below. This is the law which is based upon the Treaty with the United States. Any enquiries concerning this law may be addressed to the Commissioner of the Canadian National Parks, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

## OPEN SEASONS

Both dates inclusive

## SASKATCHEWAN—

Ducks, Geese and Coots; Sept. 15-Dec. 31.  
Wilson's or Jack-snipe; Sept. 15-Dec. 31.

## ALBERTA—

Ducks, Geese and Coots; Sept. 15-Dec. 14.  
Wilson's or Jack-snipe; Sept. 15-Dec. 14.

## CLOSED SEASONS

There is a closed season in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta on band-tailed pigeons, swans, wood ducks, slider duck, cranes, curlew, willet, godwits, upland plover,

black-bellied and golden plover, greater and lesser yellow-legs, avocets, dowitchers, knots, oyster-catchers, phalaropes, stilts, surfbills, turnstones, and all the shore-birds not provided with an open season in above schedule.

There is a closed season throughout the year on the following non-game birds: Auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gannets, grebes, gulls, jaegers, loons, murrelets, petrels, puffins, shearwaters and terns; and there is a closed season throughout the year on the following insectivorous birds: Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, night hawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whip-poorwills, woodpeckers and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

No person shall kill, hunt, capture, injure, take or molest migratory game birds during the closed season. Sale of these birds is forbidden.

The killing, capturing, taking, injuring or molesting of migratory insectivorous and migratory non-game birds is prohibited. The possession of legally taken migratory game birds is allowed in Alberta until March 31, following the open season, and in Saskatchewan until the last day of February, following the open season.

## DAILY BAG LIMITS

## Saskatchewan

Ducks and Geese—30 of all kinds in one day, but not exceeding 10 geese, and 200 of all kinds in a season but not in excess of 30 Geese; Coots, 25; Wilson's Snipe, 25.

ALBERTA  
Ducks, 30 in one day and not more than 200 of all kinds in a season; Geese, 15; Coots, 25; Wilson's Snipe, 25.

## GUNS AND APPLIANCES

The use of automatic (auto loading), swivel or machine guns, or battery, or any gun larger than number 10 gauge is prohibited, and the use of any aeroplane, power boat, sail boat or night light, and shooting from any horse-drawn or motor vehicle is forbidden. The shooting of migratory

game birds earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset is prohibited.

## PENALTY

Every person who violates any provision of this Act, or any regulation shall, for each offence, be liable upon summary conviction to a fine of not more than three hundred dollars, or not less than ten dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

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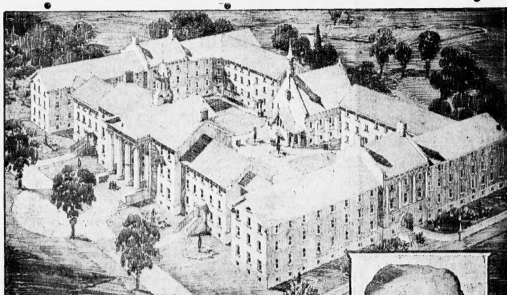
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## New Home For Canada's Oldest University



Our Shows Assembly of King's College Buildings. Inset: His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, Governor General of Canada.

After 137 years of higher educational work in Nova Scotia, King's College, Canada's oldest university, is to have a new home. The above drawing shows the proposed buildings, which will resemble in character Oxford University, to be built as soon as the present campaign has attained its desired objective. King's University stands as the only real monument in Nova Scotia to the United Empire Loyalists. In 1783 the U. E. L.'s who had come to the Dominion from New York planted an "acorn" in the establishment of a Windsor, Nova Scotia, of King's College. Full University powers were granted in 1852 by Royal Charter, which was the first one received outside of the British Isles. From a dream in the

souls of those pioneer Loyalists King's has reached a recognized and honored place in the Dominion. Many famous Canadians have been Kingmen. Sir James Cockburn, Sir Frederick Borden, Judge Thomas Chandler Haliburton (Sam Slick), Basil King, Rev. H. A. Cody, and Canon Allan P. Stafford, are a few of King's products. In 1923 King's took the first step towards a confederation of Maritime Colleges: the College was removed to Halifax and became associated with Dalhousie University. A year ago King's launched a campaign for \$500,000, having received a promise from the Canadian Corporation of 500,000 conditional upon the raising of the first amount. Up to date the total pledged is the

Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Quebec and England is \$340,000, and only \$100,000 more is needed. His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, has accepted the office of Patron of the Rebuilding and Endowment Fund.